

## LINGUISTIC AND CORPUS MODELING OF “BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION” TERMINOLOGY (ON THE MATERIAL OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE)

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**Annotation.** *Today, as the construction industry is rapidly developing, in-depth study of its terminological system is gaining both theoretical and practical importance. In particular, construction terms in English play an important role in international cooperation, scientific research and practical projects. This master's thesis is devoted to the topic "Linguistic and corpus modeling of building-construction terminology (on the material of English language)", which provides an in-depth analysis of the theoretical foundations, semantic and structural features of construction terminology, as well as its modeling based on corpus linguistics. The study covers morphological and word-formation models, semantic classification and functional features of construction terms in professional and academic discourse.*

**Key words:** *corpus linguistics, terminology, building-construction, lexical analysis, ESP, semantic classification, word formation.*

### Introduction

Language is the main means of communication in human society, through which people express their thoughts, exchange experiences and create new knowledge. In this process, a certain part of the vocabulary performs a specialized function, that is, it serves to express concepts related to science, technology, politics, economics or other areas. Such a special lexical layer is called terminology. Terminology is one of the important sections of linguistics, which is engaged in the study of scientific terms, determining the laws of their formation and ensuring their correct and uniform use in specific areas. The concept of terminology is of particular importance not only in lexicography, but also in such areas as semantics, translation studies and cultural studies. Because in the development of science, international cooperation and global information flows, uniformity and consistency of terms are becoming an important need.

#### I. Theoretical Foundations of Terminology

Terminology is a specialized branch of linguistics that studies terms as units of professional and scientific communication. A term is defined as a lexical unit that precisely denotes a concept within a specific field of knowledge. Unlike general vocabulary, terms are characterized by accuracy, monosemy (in ideal cases), and lack of emotional coloring. The development of terminology is closely connected with the advancement of science and technology. In the field of building-construction, terminology reflects the evolution of materials, techniques, and engineering concepts. Modern terminology studies focus not only on the structure and meaning of terms but also on their usage in real communicative contexts.

#### II. Corpus Linguistics as a Methodological Framework

Corpus linguistics is a modern approach that involves the analysis of large collections of authentic texts (corpora) using computational tools. It allows researchers to study language empirically by observing real usage patterns rather than relying solely on intuition.

In this research, corpus linguistics serves as the main methodological basis for analyzing construction terminology. A specialized corpus consisting of technical documents, construction manuals, and academic texts is used to identify frequent terms, collocations, and contextual meanings. This approach ensures objectivity and reliability of the results.

### III. Structural Features of Building-Construction Terminology

Building-construction terminology in English demonstrates a variety of structural patterns. Terms can be classified into simple (e.g., *beam*, *wall*), derived (e.g., *builder*, *reinforcement*), compound (e.g., *framework*, *skyscraper*), and multi-word expressions (e.g., *load-bearing wall*, *reinforced concrete*).

Compound and multi-word terms are particularly common in this field, as they allow precise description of complex technical concepts. Abbreviations and acronyms (e.g., *HVAC*, *CAD*) also play an important role in professional communication.

### IV. Semantic Classification of Construction Terms

From a semantic perspective, construction terminology can be divided into several categories:

1. materials (e.g., concrete, steel, timber),
2. tools and equipment (e.g., crane, drill),
3. processes (e.g., excavation, installation),
4. structures and elements (e.g., foundation, roof),
5. technical properties (e.g., durability, strength).

Such classification helps to organize terminology systematically and facilitates better understanding and teaching of specialized vocabulary.

### V. Word Formation Processes in Construction Terminology

Word formation is one of the key mechanisms in the development of terminology. In construction terminology, the most productive processes include:

- compounding (*brickwork*, *waterproofing*),
- derivation (*construction*, *reinforcement*),
- borrowing (mainly from Latin and French),
- abbreviation (*BIM* – *Building Information Modeling*).

These processes reflect both linguistic and extralinguistic factors, such as technological progress and international cooperation.

### VI. Corpus-Based Analysis: Frequency and Collocations

Corpus analysis reveals the frequency of terms and their typical collocations. High-frequency terms indicate core concepts of the field, while collocations (e.g., *pour concrete*, *install framework*) show how terms are used in context.

Such analysis helps identify patterns of professional language use and provides valuable data for lexicography and translation.

### VII. Synonymy and Variation in Terminology

Although terminology ideally aims at precision, synonymy and variation still exist. For example, terms like *builder* and *contractor* may overlap in meaning depending on context.

Variation can also occur due to regional differences (British vs. American English) or technological changes. Studying these variations is important for standardization and effective communication.

#### VIII. Standardization of Construction Terminology

Standardization is essential to ensure clarity and consistency in professional communication. International organizations and technical standards play a key role in regulating terminology. In the construction field, standardized terms help avoid misunderstandings in international projects and improve the quality of documentation and translation.

#### IX. Application of Terminology in ESP (English for Specific Purposes)

Construction terminology is widely used in ESP teaching. Learning specialized vocabulary helps students and professionals communicate effectively in their field. Corpus-based materials can significantly improve ESP teaching by providing authentic examples of term usage, thus enhancing learners' practical skills.

#### X. Corpus Modeling of Terminology

Corpus modeling involves organizing and representing terminological data in a structured way. It includes creating databases of terms, identifying relationships between them, and visualizing their usage patterns. Such models are useful for developing electronic dictionaries, translation tools, and educational resources.

#### **Conclusion**

The study of building-construction terminology through linguistic and corpus-based approaches provides a comprehensive understanding of its structure, meaning, and usage. Corpus analysis allows researchers to identify real patterns of term usage, while linguistic methods help classify and systematize terminology. The integration of these approaches contributes to the development of more effective terminological systems, which are essential for professional communication, translation, and education. Future research may focus on expanding corpora and applying advanced computational methods for deeper analysis.

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